FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

October 21, 1916

PRESS DIVISION

PRESIDENT WILSON
HOW LONG DO YOU ADVISE US TO WAIT?
WILSON IS AGAINST WOMEN
WILSON IS AGAINST WOMEN
VOTE AGAINST WILSON HE OPPOSES NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE
VOTE AGAINST WILSON HE OPPOSES NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE
VOTE AGAINST WILSON
VOTES FOR WOMEN

Woman's Party Demonstration Outside President Wilson's Meeting in Chicago

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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COLORS—Purple, white and gold.

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette Square, Washington, D .C.

OCTOBER 21, 1916

Notes of the Week

Great Farmers' Congress Aids National Suffrage

THE National Farmers' Congress, in session at Indianapolis, October 20, went on record as favoring the adoption to the federal constitution of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, providing for equal suffrage.

This action was taken through the instrumentality of Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, Governor Texas Farm Women, who was a delegate to the convention from Texas and represented her state on the resolutions committee. In spite of the opposition of the editing committee of the resolutions committee, which refused to recommend the endorsement of the federal amendment, Mrs. Kalb succeeded in getting the Susan B. Anthony amendment unanimously reported out by the committee, whereupon it was adopted unanimously by the congress.

Mrs. Kalb is a member of the state executive committee of the Texas Congressional Union and is carrying on a constant campaign in behalf of the federal amendment among the farmers of Texas.

Canvass of Candidates for Congress

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has been conducting a canvass of candidates for Congress, announces that 370 candidates have declared for a federal suffrage amendment in response to a query addressed to the nominees of all parties in the 435 congressional districts. Thirty-six said they would oppose such an amendment and the remainder either made noncommittal answers or have not replied.

Women Plan to Test Right to Vote All Over United States

A new expedient to extend suffrage for women has been devised. Women who have voted in states which have extended the suffrage to them, such as California, Colorado and Oregon, have made formal demands in various cities of Massachusetts where they are now resident that they be registered as legal voters. The claim is advanced that, having qualified as a legal voter in one state, a woman who moves to another state has the right to vote in her new residence.

In support of this claim, which is to be pressed in the courts by the International Woman Suffrage Association, that organization points to the following sections of the Federal Constitution:

"Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state" (Article 4, section 1) and "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states" (Article 4, section 2).

"Votes for Filipinos, But None for American Women"

PRESIDENT WILSON cabled the governor of the Philippines, October 16, asking him to convey his greetings to the Filipino people on the occasion of the convening of the first Philippine legislature composed entirely of natives.

President Wilson said:

"Will you not be good enough to convey to the members of the legislature, the first to meet under the new act, my most cordial greetings and best wishes, and will you not express to them the hope that the confidence that has been reposed in them by the people and government of the United States will be abundantly vindicated by their whole course of action and policy.

"For myself, I look forward with confidence to the growth of self-government in the Philippines under this new and happy order of things, and am glad to have had a part in taking the great step in advance which has now been taken."

Women Lawyers Publish Magazine

A new magazine called *Oyez,* managed and edited by women lawyers, has begun publication in New York City. The purpose of the magazine is to draw the attention of women to their lack of legal status in this country and to open an inquiry column through which they may be advised free of charge.

The editor is Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, who believes nothing will change the laws in this connection until women are allowed to vote. She has "no fight against the magistrates or those carrying out the decree of the court, but the fight is against the lettering of the law which leaves its officers no choice."

Railroads Aid Women Voters

THE Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, acting for their own and other lines, have given permission for the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to establish offices in their rooms in Washington where women voters now in the District of Columbia may make arrangements for returning home to vote.

Men voters have been given this service in the way of headquarters by the railroads for many years, but women voters hitherto have had no provisions made for them.

"Obey and Serve" Clause to Continue in Episcopal Marriage Contract

THE general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in session at St. Louis, October 16, took no action on the minority report of the committee on recommendations for revising the prayer-book which suggested the elimination of the clause "obey and serve" in the marriage service.

Had the report been adopted, the promises made by women in the service would be the same as those made by men.

The question cannot come before the general convention again for three years.

Suffrage Colors Presented to Dutch Queen

A DISPATCH from The Hague, dated September 18, says: "At the opening session of the states general a deputation of women waited upon Queen Wilhelmina at the palace and presented her with a large bouquet of flowers in the yellow and white colors of woman suffrage. On the yellow and white ribbon streamers was inscribed:

"'At the opening of this parliamentary year, so important for Netherlands women, the women of Holland present these flowers in the suffrage colors to the first woman of the Netherlands.'"

Women of Yucatan Enfranchised by Governor-General

Information has been received that woman suffrage has been granted in Yucatan. This action was taken by Governor-General Don Salvador Alvarado of Yucatan, following a congress of 3,000 women held recently at Merida.

Most of the members of this congress were women of the middle class, many of them were teachers in the public schools, and a few of them represented the old governing class.

The Yucatan women will be the first Spanish speaking women in the world to exercise the privilege of the ballot.

Correction

In the September 30th issue of *The Suffragist* in the list of Judges for the Susan B. Anthony Calendar design the first name should read Mrs. John W. Alexander.

Message from Uuenfranchised Carried to Oregon and Washington

Women Voters Enthusiastic in Response

THE last message before election of Eastern women to the voting women of the West, "Stand for women first; vote against Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party which opposes national woman suffrage" has now been heard in four states. Inez Milholland, the bearer of the message, has been met everywhere by great throngs of women who have pledged their votes for "suffrage first."

Even at stations where the train stopped for a few minutes only an interested crowd has gathered to catch a glimpse of the envoy sent by the voteless women of the East.

AT Pendleton, Oregon, the Mayor of the town and a number of its important citizens were gathered at the station to greet Miss Milholland. At The Dalles an immense throng of women, men, cowboys, farmers and Indians greeted the train. One of the residents of the town remarked afterward that he "thought every woman in town had turned out."

Miss Milholland's speech, made from the rear platform, was cheered lustily. When one feeble voice piped up, "Vote for Wilson," the sound was drowned in a roar of "Noes."

Baskets of beautiful fruit and great bouquets of flowers were presented to the envoy by the townspeople. The train as it drew out left a cheering crowd.

IN Portland, the party was taken at once to the Multnomah Hotel where a dinner had been planned. The largest banqueting room in Portland was brilliantly crowded and more than two hundred people had to be turned away because of lack of space. After the dinner great numbers came in to stand during the speaking.

The chairman of the evening, Mrs. Vincent Cook, introduced as the first speaker, Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, national press chairman of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Cook then introduced the guest of the evening as "one whose life had been a continuous fight on behalf of the unfortunate and the oppressed." And the crowd took up the cry, "It is women for women now, and shall be until the fight is won."

"Perhaps never before in the history of public gatherings in this city." said the *Portland Oregonian,* "have speakers faced a more thoughtful, more intelligent audience than greeted Miss Milholland and Mrs. Baker last night. Every department of worth-while endeavor was represented and the attention paid to the speakers proved beyond doubt that the audience had gathered to learn, to be taught truths.

"Both visitors were compelled to stop many times on account of the applause that greeted statements of facts."

The reception committee, of which Mrs. Lewis A. McArthur, a Democrat, was chairman, included Mrs. Mary Montgomery, Mrs. J. Wesley Ladd, Mrs. B. C. Ball, Mrs. L. C. Gilman, Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Mrs. Vincent Cook, Miss Gertrude Talbot and Mayor H. R. Albee. The banquet was in charge of Mrs. Henderson, of the Crown Point chalet on the Columbia highway.

The meetings at The Dalles and at Portland were the most successful, in numbers, enthusiasm and influence of any held in the history of the Woman's Party in Oregon. Miss Vida Milholland, who is accompanying her sister on the trip, wrote to national headquarters: "The national organizers, Miss Whittemore and Miss Fendall, had evidently been doing remarkable work, for the audiences they had awaiting us were wonderful."

AT daybreak on the morning of the 16th, Miss Milholland was welcomed to Seattle by Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson, Washington chairman of the Woman's Party. That evening came one of the crowning successes of the trip, when an audience of nearly three thousand which packed Moore's Theatre in Seattle went wild with enthusiasm in response to Miss Milholland's appeal. Mrs. Lamson telegraphed to headquarters: "We captured the city last night," and Mrs. Baker, who was in Seattle helping with the press work, wrote: "I have just come from a perfectly magnificent meeting. Inez was simply superb."

Judge Reah Whitehead, the only woman judge in Washington, presided and introduced Mrs. Lamson, who in turn presented Inez Milholland, introducing her as "one of the truly beloved women of America."

It had been whispered that the Democrats meant to break up the meeting. But when Inez Milholland began to speak, her earnest plea directed at women to *vote for women* and *not for party* so moved her hearers that, if such a plot had been made, it was forgotten in the message delivered by the speaker. Once they realized that the Woman's Party is a party of and for women, they forgot other issues, and heard only the appeal of a noble woman that they use their votes for the unenfranchised women of the East who were asking their help.

At the close of the address the hall resounded with cheers for the Woman's Party, for women. Women in scores came up to the speaker to say that they would vote against the Democratic party in the coming election.

Mr. Scott Bone, editor of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer,* was heard to say that "Seattle had never heard such a political address."

In the afternoon Miss Milholland spoke at the Northwest Land Products Exposition. "It was almost like a revival meeting, that little lecture Wednesday afternoon," said the *Post-Intelligencer.* "The earnest talk of the unenfranchised woman to the women already blessed. There were the dramatic gestures, and most moving of all, the final personal appeal of 'Will you do it, women?'"

A luncheon given by Mrs. Lamson and a dinner at the Sunset Club, at which Mrs. Frederic Karl Struve was hostess and Mrs. Winfield R. Smith presided, completed the day.

Summarizing the results of the visit to Seattle, Mrs. Lamson wrote several days later: "Our membership list has grown considerably. The meetings were a tremendous success. A number of prominent men and the editors of our leading papers told me personally that the mass meeting was the most brilliant and appealing political meeting they had attended in Seattle."

BEFORE leaving for Spokane, where her next large meeting was scheduled, Miss Milholland motored to Tacoma. There she spoke to a crowded meeting at the Tacoma Hotel, after a luncheon given by Mrs. W. P. Trowbridge, chairman of the third congressional district for the Woman's Party.

THE Spokane meetings brought to an end a most encouraging visit in Washington. "Before an audience of 1800 at the Strand Theatre last night," wrote the *Spokane Daily Chronicle,* "Miss Inez Milholland, the New York suffragist, outlined the opposition of American women to the Democratic party for not meeting the suffrage issue. The standing room only sign was dusted off and hung up 30 minutes before the meeting opened."

Miss Milholland was introduced by Mrs. Nettie Rice, chairman of the Spokane branch of the Woman's Party.

"I doubt if we should have made this trip to the West if we did not feel we were on a sacred mission," said Miss Milholland. "We have come out to plead with women to stand by women in the coming election to the exclusion of every other issue that may be presented.

"They told us in the East that they believed our mission would be in vain. We know they meant what they said, those Democrats, and that they thought we would be unable to summon this political aid. In spite of all this scoffing we have come in the most complete faith. We feel that no woman who respects herself can vote to keep in power the political party which has refused justice to women, which has refused them the right of self-government.

"We don't care whether, on the seventh of November, the Democratic party is re-elected to power. All we want to see is that it be not re-elected by women's votes. We want to see the Democratic party defeated in the suffrage states.

"We know that every political party bows to political pressure. If we didn't believe that of the Democratic party before, we saw it demonstrated in the passage of the recent eight-hour bill for railroad trainmen.

"Ladies, believe in your destiny, believe in your right to self-government in this country," Miss Milholland continued. "As you act in the next month, so the fate of women will be determined in the coming year. You must say to the rulers of the nations 'You can not proceed without us.'

"It is to the women that we appeal principally. I think if the women of the West could picture the struggle of the women of the East, how they must go to every alien who comes to our shores to beg votes, the misery they must endure, I think without any other consideration you would say:

"'My help is yours, women of the East. You can count on us to the end.'

"You women voters are citizens of 12 states. There are 36 other states to which you may move where you can not vote. Suppose we were threatened with war. Women do not want war. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Do you think that your voices in 12 states would be able to offset the jingo demand for war? So, if you won't devote yourselves to the question for our sakes, do it for your own."

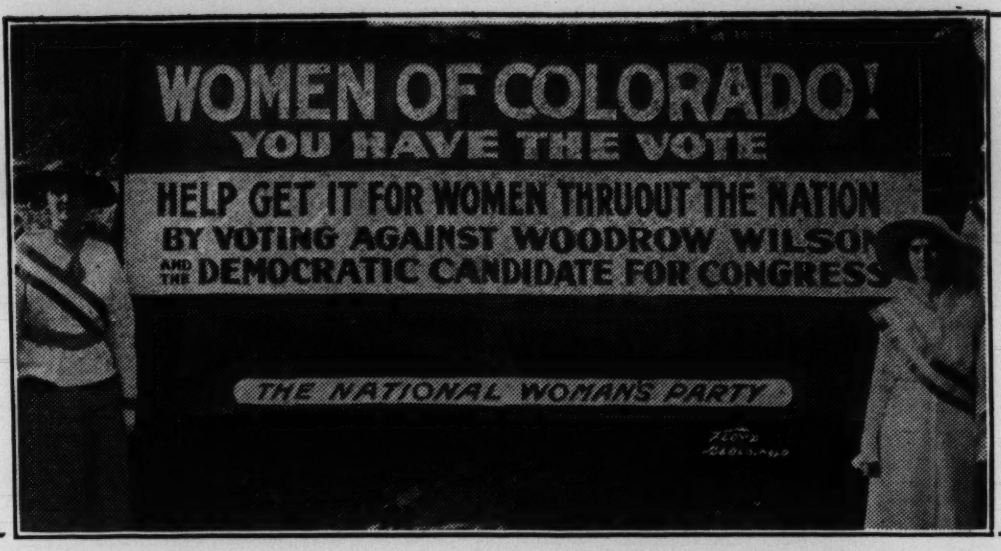
Preceding the mass meeting a reception was given by Mrs. Austin Corbin Jr., at which Mrs. Ida Finney MacKrille, California chairman of the Woman's Party, made the appeal to the Spokane women not to give their support to President Wilson because of his opposition to the national suffrage amendment. Mrs. Frederick Forrest, local chairman, assisted Mrs. Corbin in receiving.

"The guests were loath to leave and even when the travel-tired suffragist had sunk into an arm chair, they still lingered for a final word," wrote the *Spokesman Review* of the reception. "The older women were especially enthusiastic. For them suffrage is no new thing, no modern idea. They remembered homes in the East where Susan B. Anthony had been entertained when she was lecturing years ago. Then it was a faint far dream, a will o' the wisp of an ideal that might never be caught up with, but one that a few brave souls persisted in following, no matter over what marshes and swamps of public disapproval it might lead them.

"So when, yesterday afternoon, the women departed, those who remembered the early days of suffrage went with a sense of elation over the victories already achieved and with the feeling that this year will go down in political history under the title of 'First Battles of the Women's War.'"

As the party left Spokane for Montana, Mr. A. A. Preciodo, editor of the *Spokane Press,* a Democratic paper, wrote them: "Really and truly, you women are entitled to a successful culmination of your battle for the vote, for you are putting up a humdinger of a campaign."

The Election Campaign


WOMEN OF COLORADO!
YOU HAVE THE VOTE
HELP GET IT FOR WOMEN THRUOUT THE NATION
BY VOTING AGAINST WOODROW WILSON
AND THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS
THE NATIONAL WOMANS PARTY

Colorado Women Holding Banner Outside Democratic Rally

WHILE speaking and organizing have received great attention in the effort to turn votes from the National Democratic ticket, all other means of reaching the voter have been adopted in addition. The moving picture houses, in particular, have been made the means of winning converts. Upon thousands of screens have been thrown the slogans of the Woman's Party calling upon the women voters to vote against Wilson because "he kept us out of suffrage."

BILLBOARDING and banners across the street have also been used lavishly by the Woman's Party throughout the suffrage states. In Kansas, Illinois, Arizona and Colorado particular emphasis has been placed upon this method of appeal.

Perhaps none of the various campaign devices used by the Woman's Party has attracted more attention and been more efficacious in arousing the latent wrath of the Democrats than the street banners with their conspicuous, clarion call to the women voters to "vote against Wilson."

In Chicago, where a dozen immense street signs were thrown to the breeze in various parts of the "Windy City," several of the big streamers met with an untimely end. One of them, placed in a prominent business block in "the loop," so aroused passing Democrats that many of them went in to complain to the proprietor of the building, who had previously given his ready consent to the hanging of the Woman's Party emblem. He was so pestered by the steady stream of worried Democrats that he ordered the banner removed.

Another of the big Chicago signs was surreptitiously removed by a wrecking company and has never been heard of since. It served a useful purpose, before its disappearance, however—its removal was a testimonial to its effectiveness.

In other places the street banners have had even stormier careers.

Infuriated Democrats in Elko, Nevada, last Sunday night went out in force and tore down a banner hanging across one of the streets there. Their action was inspired by an inflammatory article in a local Democratic newspaper. Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's Party, promptly swore out a complaint against the paper which, according to legal advice, can be held civilly and criminally responsible. A new banner has been ordered.

The climax of Democratic assaults upon banners happened in Phoenix, Arizona. The Woman's Party banner in Phoenix was twice taken down after having been swung in place. Democratic pressure upon the owners of the buildings where it was attached was the cause. It was hung for the third time in front of the Woman's Party headquarters. Here again Democrats came and protested to the owner of the building but he refused to order the sign down. Whereupon in the darkness of the night, a group of Democrats came and stole the banner.

A new banner was bought. Above this the infuriated Democrats hung one of their own, reading: "Vote for Wilson, Ashurst and Hayden. Deeds, not talk, counts. They gave suffrage to the women of Arizona." A perpetual tumult has since been in progress on the street beneath the two banners.

In addition to the counter-banner which the Democrats have raised, sandwich-board boys have been sent over the town, carrying signs bearing the same words as the Democratic banner.

ANOTHER important phase of the Woman's Party activities which in its results is proving most effective in winning votes away from Wilson is the literature campaign. Leaflets and folders, appeals, cartoons and dodgers of various sorts have been distributed broadcast in an effort to reach the voting women. Many of them live on ranches or in rural districts where it has not been possible for speakers to reach them personally. In these cases literature has taken the place of speakers.

A comprehensive text book has been prepared by Miss Lucy Burns, giving a complete survey of the record of the Democratic party on national suffrage and reasons why women should not vote to return that party to power. This was sent, early in the campaign, to the editors throughout all the suffrage states. It was prepared primarily for the use of organizers and speakers, but has been found of great value also as a general campaign document.

Among other valuable campaign material it contains the record of the Democratic party on national woman suffrage, so summarized that he who runs may read. Some of the crisp comment from it follows:

"Since taking office in March, 1913, President Wilson has been the head and front of the opposition to the federal suffrage amendment.

"He has refused to recommend to Congress favorable action on the amendment.

"He has refused to ask committees of Congress who were obstructing the amendment to take action upon it.

"He has declared his personal opposition to the amendment on various changing pretexts, and has influenced opinion within his party so heavily against it that over two-thirds of the Democrats voted 'No' on the amendment in the Senate and House.

"He refused the request of Democratic congressmen from the equal suffrage states to allow the suffrage amendment to be voted upon in the House.

"He has said his 'passion' was for 'local self-government' (June 3, 1914). This does not square with the record of Federal enactment. No one president has ever made a greater extension of the Federal power than has President Wilson."

Time, date and place are quoted throughout the record to indicate precisely and with historical accuracy how President Wilson ran the gamut of evasions and sidestepping on the question of federal suffrage until he jumped from the argument of local self-government and states' rights, which he advanced in the beginning, to the proposition enunciated recently that the women "could afford to wait."

THE call to the voting women issued by Miss Anne Martin, in her capacity as national chairman of the Woman's Party, is one of the most widely used campaign leaflets. Similar wide distribution has been made of the appeal from the Congressional Union, representing the unenfranchised women of the East, to the women voters. This is signed by Miss Alice Paul, as chairman of the Union.

"DODGERS" with short, snappy reasons why women should vote against Wilson are also proving of great value in reaching the voting women and bringing the appeal of the Woman's Party to their attention in a way to make them see its true significance. These dodgers are brief and to the point. They strike home with a directness which is helping to turn many votes against Wilson. A few of them read as follows:

Women Voters!
Why does Wilson seek votes *from* women when he opposes votes *for* women?
Do not send to the White House a Man who is against National Woman Suffrage.
National Woman's Party.

Women Voters!
Wilson opposes suffrage in Congress where he has great power.
He votes for it in New Jersey where he knows it will fail.

We are against Wilson.
Why?
Because he is against National Woman Suffrage.
Vote against Wilson for the sake of the voteless women of the East.

After the Civil War the negroes were given the vote.
Women were told *to wait*—that this was the negro's hour.
In 1916 the Democratic party advocates political freedom for Filipinos and Porto Ricans.
President Wilson tells voteless women still to wait.

Women Voters!
You have the vote.
Help get it for all American women by voting against Wilson.
He opposes National Woman Suffrage.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1383, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor.....Miss Lucy Burns
Assistant Editor.....Miss Joy Young
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith

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Peterson Linotyping Co., Chicago, Ill.

Application entered at Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., October 14, 1916.

An Appeal to the Women of the West

By the

Congressional Union for Women Suffrage

WE, unenfranchised women in thirty-six states, appeal to you, women voters of the West, to help us in our struggle for political liberty.

We are weak and you are strong. Together we believe in a free womanhood. But here in the East we are powerless to alter governments not responsible to us.

The strength of party organizations in the thickly-populated eastern states; the throngs of foreign-born citizens unfamiliar with our tongue; the illiberality of our state constitutions, in many cases impossible to amend, close to us the door of enfranchisement by work in our own states.

We turn to Congress; and there our greatest strength and best ally is the vote of four million women enfranchised in the West.

One hundred women in the West, who can vote, have more political strength than ten thousand in the East.

But this strength, to help women, must be used for them *at the polls.*

Politicians of all parties want votes—*your votes.* We are asking you to make it clear to them that *no party will get the support of women which has denied justice to women.*

For four years we have entreated President Wilson and the Democratic party to favor the federal amendment enfranchising women and permit it to go through Congress, so that the states might act upon it. He has refused, and his party has blocked its passage.

We beg you, for the sake of the women of the future, who should be born to freedom—not to return to power the party which is standing in the way of their freedom. HELP WIN POLITICAL LIBERTY FOR ALL AMERICAN WOMEN BY VOTING AGAINST MR. WILSON AND THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Alice Paul,
Chairman Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Democratic Mob Closing in on Suffrage Demonstration in Chicago.

Democrats Aroused by Woman's Party Campaign

"WOMEN in the West will determine the electoral vote of twelve states. This is now practically conceded by the Republican and Democratic campaign managers. Switch from a position of 'don't care' to a feverish campaign to land the women's votes, is the inside history at both western headquarters." Thus wrote Mr. E. O. Phillips, political writer on the *Chicago Tribune,* this week.

Perhaps the increasing realization of the importance of the woman's vote accounts for the violent alarm and resentment which the Woman's Party campaign has aroused in Democratic circles. In the past few days the Democrats have exhibited when encountering the Woman's Party, a degree of passion truly amazing.

In Denver Miss Flatman, a Woman's Party organizer, was arrested and hurried to the police station in a patrol wagon. The only charge was that she had distributed literature telling the democratic record on suffrage.

In Colorado Springs, a few days later, the famous federal amendment banner was "arrested," with perfect gravity, by the police and locked up for the night in jail. The Colorado Springs *Gazette* humorously describes this exhibition of Democratic nervousness.

"The removal of the big banner of the suffragists from the sight of the famous speaker, to a cell in the city jail, was the outstanding feature of the political meeting last night at the Temple theater addressed by William J. Bryan. The banner, which declares, 'We Demand the Passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment Giving the Right of Suffrage to the Women of the United States,' proved offensive to the eyes of the Democrats, who ordered its removal by Capt. Hugh Harper of the police department. Despite the protests of the women, led by Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, the streamer was taken to the city jail."

It is in Illinois, however, that the resentment of the Democrats has gone farthest. Possibly this follows from the supreme importance of Illinois and the doubtfulness of the outcome there.

"It is the 'pivotal' state of the 1916 election, if there is such a thing," says the *Chicago Tribune* of October 22.

In Chicago the indignation of the Democrats at the Woman's Party campaign took the form, among other expressions, of a violent attack upon a Woman's Party demonstration at the time of President Wilson's visit to the city; an attack probably unparalleled in suffrage records in this country, for not even the historic assault upon the suffrage procession in Washington at Wilson's inauguration equalled the fury, while it lasted, of the onslaught upon the suffrage workers in Chicago this week.

This was followed by an attack upon Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, one of the most effective speakers the Woman's Party boasts, last Thursday, for apparently no reason except that she wore the colors of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Brooke was walking quietly down Michigan Boulevard in Chicago. She had a small purple, white and yellow flag in her hand and was wearing the regalia of the Woman's Party.

Suddenly two Wilson men darted up and tried to tear the colors from her. One of them shouted: "Take off those colors," and the other said: "You won't wear any anti-Wilson colors here. What do you mean by it?" In the encounter she was hurled into the street and would have fallen in front of a swift-moving automobile, had it not been for a hotel employe who ran to her assistance and protected her from further attack.

Mrs. Brooke was so injured that she had to spend two days in bed. It was several days before she could resume her meetings.

The Attack on the Suffrage Demonstration

By Matilda Hall Gardner

THE day was gloomy and depressing; the sky, city and buildings all a dull gray—but none of the gloom penetrated the Woman's Party. The appeal to women to participate in the silent protest had met with an eager response. Over one hundred women met at headquarters promptly at two o'clock. All were glad to take part in a demonstration designed to bring home to the public the undemocratic attitude of the President of the United States on the suffrage question. Indeed, when we had time to think of what was happening, it seemed like a tremendous joke that the President was perpetrating. It did not seem conceivable that the man who had refused to use his great power for the emancipation of women could in any spirit of seriousness appeal to a gathering of women for their support. It did not seem possible that on this day when he was welcoming to citizenship thousands of aliens he would have the effrontery to seek votes from women denied, largely through his opposition, the full enfranchisement so cheerfully accorded to alien men.

THE little procession moved from headquarters east on Washington to Michigan Boulevard and then south to Congress. There the women divided into two groups, one group being on the south side of Congress street and the other on the north side, both groups standing close to the curb of the boulevard.

The procession was headed by Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois Chairman of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, Maine Chairman of the Congressional Union, bearing a banner with the words: **"WHY DOES PRESIDENT WILSON SEEK VOTES FROM WOMEN WHEN HE OPPOSES VOTES FOR WOMEN?"** Behind them came Mrs. Arthur Bowen with a large banner with the question: **"PRESIDENT WILSON—HOW LONG DO YOU ADVISE US TO WAIT?"** Then followed a long line—**"WHY VOTES FOR ALIENS BUT NOT FOR AMERICAN WOMEN?"; "WHY DOES WILSON OPPOSE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE?" "WILSON IS AGAINST WOMEN"**; and **"VOTE AGAINST WILSON—HE OPPOSES NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE."**

The First Banners Going Down

SIX of us made our way quickly to the entrance of the Auditorium where the President was to speak. Here we stood, silent sentinels, wearing our regalia. Banners were

not permitted there and later women wearing our regalia were not permitted beyond the corner of the street. We were well placed, our colors showed up bright against the gray stone walls of the Auditorium. The colors too served to provoke many questions. Indeed we were constantly interrogated: "Were we for Wilson?" "Were we for Hughes?" "What were we doing there?" "What did our colors signify?" So we had many opportunities to state the position of the National Woman's Party.

Meanwhile the women stood in line on the boulevard, so that all who came to the meeting might read on the banners the story of Wilson's hostility to the national enfranchisement of women. For two hours they stood there with banners bravely held aloft while others gave out literature telling further of the President's opposition to political freedom for women.

We were told by women coming from Michigan Boulevard that the crowd there was most good natured, that an occasional passerby would try to argue with the women who were holding the banners but that the women merely smiled and pointed to the inscriptions they were carrying. They told of many amusing instances but nothing which even suggested hostility.

We had our own innocent amusement where we stood in the great throng at the Auditorium doors. A man, presumably a member of the committee on arrangements, pointed at us and conversed about us to the officer in charge of the squad of police. That officer in turn pointed us out to another officer, evidently with orders to watch us closely. He was a nice friendly policeman and seemingly was puzzled as to the necessity for watching us, but he obeyed orders and kept an eye upon us while we distributed literature to the crowd.

WHILE we were still giving out literature, we heard a great cheer and then another and another, the sound coming evidently from Michigan Boulevard. The President had entered the Auditorium by the boulevard entrance, passing as he did so right by the Woman's Party banners, and we were quite at a loss to account for the cause of the cheers. Then we saw some of the signs go down. We realized that Democratic men were attacking the little group of women on the street corner and that other men were cheering them on, cheering as loudly and as gaily as they had cheered the chief executive a few minutes before.

How we did it, we will never know, but we were able to get through the crowd and join the other women in an incredibly short time. There they stood, a little group of women, quiet and self-contained, still holding the long poles from which floated tattered remnants of the banners. One banner alone was still intact and we locked arms and tried to form a protecting barrier for the two women who were carrying it. We reached the opposite side of the boulevard, where the crowd seemed less and there waited for the other women to join us. It was at this point, however, that a crowd of men charged at us and soon succeeded in breaking to pieces the last banner.

The attack lasted only a few minutes. But in that time nearly a hundred banners and standards were completely demolished, our literature was destroyed, several woman were thrown to the ground and one was dragged across the street as she clung to her banner.

We walked back on Michigan avenue, followed by the jeers of the partially disorganized gang of Democratic men. Our headquarters was soon filled with men and women who came in to apologize, as Democrats and citizens of Illinois, for the violent attack upon the National Woman's Party.

THE assault upon the suffrage demonstration was followed by an immediate rallying to the standard of the Woman's Party of hosts of women previously uninterested. "We did not understand before the full meaning of your words about 'sex solidarity' and 'loyalty to women,'" they told us, one after the other, over the telephone during the next days, "but now we have decided that the biggest issue in this campaign is the question of political freedom for women. We are women and belong on the woman's side in this fight."

Miss Alice Paul, in commenting on the event, said:

"This organized attack by a Democratic mob upon a group of defenseless suffragists has apparently made us more converts than has months of campaigning.

"Never before in this country, probably, has there been such a disgraceful attack upon a suffrage demonstration. It was more violent than the action of the mob in Washington, which broke up the suffrage procession at the time of President Wilson's inauguration. That brought thousands to our ranks and this is apparently doing the same.

"Evidently the Democratic leaders feel keenly the weakness of Mr. Wilson's suffrage position when they resort to such violence to prevent his hostility to national woman suffrage being revealed to the public."

Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk, president of the Children's Day Association of Chicago, former president of the Chicago Central Council of Social Agencies, and former president of the Eastern Star of Illinois, said:

"As one of the organizers of the 'Silent Protest' I am indignant at the action of the Democratic mob which thus attacked a group of women courageous enough to stand up for a principle.

Clearing Away the Remnants of the Demonstration

"Will President Wilson continue to say to the women who are not free: 'Go seek your freedom through state campaigns and let mobs be your jury when the referendum is submitted?'

"I mistake the temper of the people of this nation if a demonstration like this in Chicago will not fill them with a strong feeling of repulsion for an administration that is willing to place upon the women of our land the laborious and humiliating task of appealing personally for their freedom to men of the caliber of the Chicago mob."

Mrs. W. I. Thomas, executive secretary of the National Woman's Peace Party, issued a public statement expressing her indignation at the treatment accorded the suffragists.

Comments of the Press

McCutcheon—*in Chicago Tribune, October 19.*

The Wilsonians Will Fight

PERSONS who believed that the enfranchisement of women would raise the standard of the whole mass suffered a shock on Thursday. A group of women protesting against supporting for re-election a man who had signally opposed the national suffrage amendment, stood in the street with banners announcing their objection to Mr. Wilson. It cannot be pretended that they were exceeding their rights. It cannot be pretended that they were boisterous even if they were offensive.

Yet against these silent women was directed a rowdy attack so violent that not only were the banners ripped to shreds but the women themselves were roughly handled.

In the days of gas house politics men were beaten. In these days of keeping out of war women are beaten. But the gentlemen who routed the women are devoutly thankful that "he kept us out of war." Everything is all right.—*Chicago Tribune, October 21.*

Woman's Party in Montana

OLD party politicians in Montana are watching with considerable anxiety to see what the new women voters will do. This is the first important election in the state in which women have had a chance to vote, and nobody knows which way their vote will go. Since it will be likely to be between 30 and 40 per cent of the total vote, it is a controlling factor. Democrats claim sympathy among the women for President Wilson's peace policy. On the other hand, the Woman's Party is at work vigorously in this new field to arouse opposition to all Democrats for failure to pass the federal suffrage amendment, and their leaders are more likely to sway the emotion of women voting for the first time than of older party women.—*New York Evening Post, October 4.*

A Call to Women

KANSAS women will have an opportunity at the November election to assist in securing equal suffrage for their sisters in the non-suffrage states, by voting for the candidates who have declared for suffrage. The National Woman's Party, a non-partisan organization with but one plank, the federal amendment for the enfranchisement of women, has many workers in the state, who are urging the women to unite in fighting the party in power because it has not given them a square deal.—*Kansas City Kansan, October 1.*

Is More Blarney Desired?

IT IS difficult for the mere male to grasp the reasoning advanced by some of the suffrage leaders who are urging their cohorts to vote the Democratic ticket. The problem becomes more disturbing after reading Mr. Henning's summary of the mental acrobatics indulged in by the administration since March 3, 1913, when the Democracy was ushered into Washington with a suffrage parade.

It seems that soon after the parade three successive deputations, calling at the White House to learn when the Anthony amendment would be approved by the new President, were told the tariff was the supreme issue and must be disposed of. When the tariff act was passed, in November, callers were told evasively that suffrage would be given "earnest consideration." The result of earnest consideration was to announce that as the Baltimore platform did not commit him, Mr. Wilson could not urge suffrage.

In February, 1914, the Democratic House refused to name a special committee. The next month twenty-two Democrats in the Senate voted against the amendment, which needed only eleven of these votes to pass. In June, when the President signally abandoned the Baltimore platform in the canal tolls matter, the women visited him again to learn why he could not abandon it in favor of suffrage, too. Mr. Wilson "refused to be cross-examined."

In January, 1915, the question came to vote in the House, and of 282 Democrats only eighty-six voted for suffrage.

There have been excellent words expressing an enthusiasm for "fighting with you" for suffrage, but scanty deeds. There is the mournful plea that—just as in the beginning he was "prevented" from affirmative action by the Baltimore platform—the St. Louis platform insists on a vote by states instead of federal amendment. The plea is particularly mournful in that Mr. Wilson is the man who wrote that St. Louis platform and jammed it down the throat of his party.

The suffrage leaders were lulled to mistaken confidence in 1913 and 1914 by pleasant words, which have invariably been followed by hostile deeds on the part of a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic House. Can it be that they will continue to credit promises from men who have invariably broken past promises? Mr. Hughes favors the amendment and has firmly said so.

There is not one comprehensible reason why a single suffrage vote should go to the Democratic party.—*Chicago Tribune, October 15.*

Youth and the Congressional Union

YOUTH is a virtue or a vice that the Congressional Union teems with. The suffragists of tomorrow are the recruits it loves to see marching under its banner, and I am always reminded when I see these young college organizers of what Norman Angell once said to me: "The very young people are the only old people, after all, for their idealism is fresh from the century-old casks. Their wisdom is the wisdom of the masters, unaltered by the pettier curbs of their own experience."—*Ernestine Evans in Metropolitan, November.*

The Congressional Union

MANY of the women of the nation are in dead earnest about the movement that will enfranchise all of the women of the United States, without painfully waiting for years for action by each and every state legislature to submit individual constitutional amendments.

The women of the country who really put the enfranchisement of women above and beyond the petty little prize of local politics now propose to use the tremendous leverage of the power of the women voters in the twelve suffrage states to bring about equal suffrage throughout the nation.

When Mr. Hughes came out square-toed for the federal amendment, the leaders of the propaganda saw their opportunity to bring to a successful termination within the next four years the movement for universal suffrage.

Wilson had failed them in their hour of near victory, under pressure from the reactionary Democratic leaders of the South, and they hailed the declaration of the Republican candidate as the bugle call to renewed efforts.

The Congressional Union is rallying to his support in every equal suffrage state of the West. That their work will have weight among the intelligent women voters who appreciate the values of the strategic position that they now occupy is not to be doubted.

They are appealing to the women voters, irrespective of past political affiliations, to lay aside for this one election their prejudices and assist in the election of a President who is pledged to lead the fight for the federal amendment.

It will be interesting now to see whether the women of Montana, who have been proclaiming their devotion to the cause of suffrage, are really to trade the heritage of their sisters in the other states for a temporary mess of political pottage.

The election of Hughes means the longest step toward equal suffrage yet taken in all the weary miles that have been trod during the past half century.—*The Missoulian, Montana.*

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Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
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Contributions Toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from October 11th through October 21st, 1916.

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Julius Rosenwald	$500.00
Mr. Arthur Meeker....	200.00
Mr. J. C. Gatti.....	20.00
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron	1.00
Miss Senia Jackson....	.50
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Mrs. R. J. Brace.....	5.00
Mrs. J. S. Stockwell...	5.00
Mrs. Herbert Howard.	1.00
Bay City, Michigan, Branch of Congressional Union.....	100.00
Mrs. W. F. Carter, Jr..	1.75
Mrs. Dena S. Hulet....	1.00
Mrs. Nellie M. Smith..	1.00
Miss Sara E. Smith....	2.00
Collection	366.23
Membership fees.....	38.50
Sale of tickets.....	17.00

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Campaign Fund:

Dr. Miriam M. Butt...	5.00
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Miss Mabel Kerrick...	1.00
Mrs. W. A. Cameron..	5.00
Miss Emma S. Leighton	2.00
Mrs. C. Ellis Fisher...	1.00
Collection	5.00

Through the New Jersey Branch:

Mrs. William V. King.	50.00
Total	3,386.23
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	173,571.32

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through October 21, 1916	176,957.55
Branch Receipts:	
Total collected by the Branches through October 21, 1916.....	17,362.82
Grand total.....	$194,320.37

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Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist."

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

OCTOBER 8TH THROUGH OCTOBER 14TH

Mrs. Frances B. Ackermann	4
Miss Cornelia Greenough	2
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	3
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	2
Miss Hazel Hunkins	5
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye	5
Miss Margaret Stevenson	5
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	4
Miss Frances Frothingham	2
Miss Ella Riegel	3
Miss Beulah Amidon	9
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Eleanor P. Barker	5
Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr	1
Idaho Branch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	3
Total	55
Previously acknowledged in *"The Suffragist"*	3,970
Total through October 14, secured by members	4,025

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